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SELECTED TALES.

UNCLE TIM'S. First and Last Match-Making.

"Nephew! nephew!" cried uncle Tim, starting up from his easy chair.

Frank heard his uncle, but was rather disinclined to answer to the call. He was about to ride out with his cousin Isabelle; the horses were at the door; Isabelle's little foot was upon his hand in her progress to the saddle; and then, just at that critical moment, came that loud call—

"Nephew Frank!"

"Don't go," said Bel, with a pleading look.

"How can I help it?"

"Pretend that you didn't hear him."

"That will be all very well, but see, there is his good humored visage looking down at us from the second story window. Ten to one he only wants me to bind up his gouty foot. I wish to Heaven that he would get one of the servants to do it.—Ever since I did it once when the men were all absent, he has got the notion into his cranium that no one but myself understands the operation." And Frank tied the horses to the post, and prepared to attend the summons.

"Nephew!"

"Yes, sir—coming!"

"Be quick, Frank," said Bel.

Frank entered the house, and found that his uncle had no thoughts of his gout. In fact the old fellow had been revolving over and over an idea which had seized him, in regard to settling his nephew and niece and he concluded that it would be a pleasant variety to his usually sedate life, if he should turn match-maker and pick out some eligible alliance for each of his young inmates. So when Frank entered, Tim wheeled up a seat for the young man opposite his own chair, commanded him to sit down, and then prepared to broach the momentous subject.

"Nephew!"

"Well, uncle."

"You are getting to be quite a large fellow."

"I ought to be, considering that I am twenty-two."

"You are handsome, too, though you may not have known it before."

"Oh yes, I knew it, for cousin Bel told me so the other day," answered Frank, smilingly tapping with his riding whip his patent leather boot.

"Well, Frank, I think it's about time you thought of getting married."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes I do," says uncle Tim, lighting his pipe, for he began to get slightly excited.

"I think you had better marry some rich person, and then you can set up an establishment."

"An establishment?"

"Yes. You know what I mean by that. Dogs—guns—horses—and everything of that kind," and uncle Tim drew in a large mouthful of smoke, as if to attest how perfectly he was satisfied with the picture of rural felicity he had drawn.

"You see nephew," he continued, "that although I am going to make you my heir—your cousin Bel must come in for her share of the property. This will make you share about one thousand pounds a year, not quite enough for a spirited young man to live upon. So I want you to marry."

"Whom shall I marry?" asked Frank, as if it was a matter of perfect indifference to him.

"Why, I've been thinking of Squire Golding's daughter."

"She don't care anything for me, and besides her father hates me."

"That makes no manner of difference. If you work it right, you can make her like you, and then all the fathers in the world couldn't keep her back. There's nothing under Heaven so hard to manage as a wilful girl. And hearken, nephew, if the Squire tries to make a fuss and keep you away from her altogether, persuade the girl to run away with you. I'll lend you my chaise for the purpose, and if you succeed I'll buy you the best pack of hounds in the country."

"Thank you, uncle, you're very kind," said Frank as he moved slowly towards the door.

"And so, nephew, I'll consider it all settled. Send Bel to me, I want to talk with her."

In a few moments in came Bel. With a blush she took her seat, and waited for the conference to begin.

"Bel,"

"Well, uncle."

"You're very beautiful."

"So cousin Frank told me."

"I want you to get married."

"Lor, uncle."

"I want you to set your cap for young Squire Edwards."

"Oh, fie, uncle. You know that old Edwards would not hear of any such thing. He prides himself upon his high family, and would rather shoot his son, than have him marry a poor girl like me."

"You needn't take the father into account, at all. You can easily captivate the young Squire, and then if the father objects, run off."

"Lor, uncle."

"Yes, run off. Why, bless you, it's more common than you have any idea of. To let you into a secret, Frank is going to run off with Squire Golding's daughter."

"Did he really promise to do so, uncle?"

"Not exactly, for he seemed rather bashful; but he didn't make any objections, and I know that he will try to please his uncle."

"Well, uncle Tim, if Frank runs off, I'll run off too," And Bel departed with a slight smile upon her beautiful face.

"Things go better than I expected," muttered uncle Tim, as he pulled away at his pipe—I thought I should be obliged to argue a long while with them, but they don't seem to dislike the idea. My only fear is that when they get married, they'll forget all about me and never come to see me, and that will make me feel very lonely indeed."

Two weeks afterwards, while uncle Tim was finishing his two o'clock glass of Madeira—he always would drink Madeira, although the doctor repeatedly told him that it didn't agree with him—Frank rushed in, looking very silly.

"What's the matter, Frank?"

"I've done it, uncle."

"Done what?"

"Put my head in the noose. In fine, uncle, I've taken your advice, and am going to run away with my lady love."

"Bless you, Frank, I knew that you would try to gratify me. You'll want the chaise, I suppose?"

"Yes, this afternoon."

"Well, take it, and make yourself a happy man."

Frank had scarcely departed when in came Bel.

"Uncle?"

"Well."

"Uncle?"

"Well, I say. Why don't the girl speak to you?"

"I'm going to run away this afternoon."

"Indeed? How curious?"

"Why?"

"Do you know that your cousin is going to do the same thing at the same time?"

"What a curious coincidence!"

"So it is."

"Where do you meet your lover, Bel?"

"Down by the hazel grove at the lower bridge."

"Well, well, my girl, you make me happy."

"But uncle, there is one thing yet. Suppose we should be pursued?"

"True. But I'll tell you what I'll do.—I'll send off this very minute for Squire Edwards to come and drink Madeira with me, and I'll take care to keep him here;—and while I think of it, I'll do the same service for Frank, and invite Squire Golding also."

Here Frank entered, and told his uncle that the chaise was ready, and that he was come to bid him good bye.

"Good bye, Henry." Luck go with you—there's a hundred pounds for you. It isn't much, but then you'll come back with a fortune, you know. Frank, do you know that Bel is going to run away too?"

"Is it possible? What a curious coincidence!"

"Just what I was myself saying, but a minute ago. Now I want you to drive her round to the hazel grove, by the bridge—she's to meet her lover there, and it's full two miles off. I'm afraid she'll be too tired, if she walks."

"Of course I'll drive her round there," said Frank, and both the runaways left their uncle's presence, and were soon riding off in the direction of the bridge.

"How happy I am, that it's all come out so well," said uncle Tim to himself, as, in spite of the gout, he danced over the floor.

"How mad Squire Golding and Edwards

will be when they find out how I have cheated them!"

The two Squires accepted uncle Tim's invitation, and punctually came to drink Madeira. Uncle Tim was in capital humor. He laughed continually, and so abounded with wit and anecdote, that Squire Golding agreed with Squire Edwards that they had never met such a pleasant host.

"Talking about patridges," said uncle Tim, how near to a house do you think one would venture to come?"

"Not within half a mile," said the guests simultaneously.

"And would you believe that last night my nephew actually shot one before this window?"

"Impossible!"

"A fact! The bird was plump, and was roosting upon that tree, just as a hen would. You can't see the branch from where you sit, but if you'll come to the window, I'll point it out to you. Hallo!" shouted Tim, as the three worthies approached the sash.

"What's that?"

"Not another patridge?"

"No! But those persons walking together?"

"Who are they?" Why, my son and Squire Golding's daughter," said Squire Edwards.

"Strange!" said uncle Tim, trembling so much with agitation, that the guests began to think that the gout was making another visit.

"Why is it strange?" remarked Squire Golding. "They are to be married next week, and I see nothing improper in their walking together."

Uncle Tim smelt a rat, but he prudently said nothing. Yet for the rest of the afternoon he was remarkably taciturn, so that the guests began to find their visits as it were interesting, and soon took their leave. Still uncle Tim smoked his pipe in silence until evening, when a rattling of wheels in the court yard announced the return of the chaise. In a minute Frank entered with Bel leaning on his arm.

"Ah, you young rascals!" said uncle T.

"You are not mad with us, are you uncle," said Bel.

"Angry, to be sure not. I've been wondering why I never thought of tying you together before. My only object in wanting you to marry was, that you might have an establishment of two thousand pounds, and here I have been beating about the bush when the true way was directly before me."

"And you won't forget the promised pack of hounds?" Frank suggested.

"Forget them? I'll give you hounds, horses, everything, except my pipe."

"Nay," continued uncle Tim, a moment afterwards, thinking it a proper occasion to be facetious, "I'll even give you my old friend the gout, if you want it."

Language of Flowers.

Rosebud—Confession of love.
Myrtle—Love in absence.
Forget-me-not—True love.
Bay Leaf—I change but in dying.
Crocus—Smiles.
Violet—Faithfulness.
Pink—Lovely and pure affection.
Tansy—Tender and pleasant thoughts.
Globe Amaranth—Unchangeable.
Star of Bethlehem—Let us follow Jesus.
Passion Flower—Religious Fervor.
Snow Ball—Thoughts of Heaven.
Orange Flower—Woman's worth.
Lily—Purity and sweetness.
Moss Rose—Superior merit.
Honeysuckle—Fidelity.
Laurel—Virtue is true beauty.
Jasmine—Beauty and innocence.

A Noble Woman.

Never shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing other similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence. You may consult her, she is able to advise, and does so at once with the firmness of reason, and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been lightly won; and it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are not capable of the loftier grade of passion. If you prefer attaching yourself to a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person, or from the vanity of preferring that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which approaches to appreciation.

If one lends his umbrella, there is ten chances to one he will have to go home in the rain for his pains.

Greasing a Horse.

"Obey orders, if you break owners."

The Dayton (Ohio) Transcript tells the following of Mr Wickware, the present superintendent of the National House in that city—

Several years ago he kept a crack hotel in Brookford, N. Y., which was famed far and wide for its neat arrangements, comfortable accommodations, and the obliging urbanity and hospitality of its host. Mr W. made it a settled point to furnish his guests with everything they called for, if it was within the compass of his ability to procure it, and to comply with all their requests, however unreasonable they might be—taking special care, nevertheless, to put the several items in the bill with great exactness, and charge for them accordingly.

The queerest customer he was called upon to accommodate during his "public reign" in that place, and the one who excited the most interest and attention, and was longest remembered in the village on account of his singular eccentricities, was a droll, odd-looking Yankee.—He drove up in front of the hotel in a buggy one evening, and reined up in the middle of the street. He was a tall, awkward looking fellow, grotesquely dressed, and exhibited every indication of a raw mountaineer. He had a splendid horse and buggy; but the only thing in his "personate" that militated against his general appearance of veridicality, was the possession of a small gray twinkling eye—so full of comical humor and drollery, that one could hardly suppress a hearty laugh while looking at it.

After leaning backwards and forwards, sitting stiff, and bolt upright, turning around and surveying the village, looking up to the belfry and slightly scrutinizing the hotel, by which eccentric movements he excited general attention, he called out at the top of his voice:

"Landlord! I say. Mr Landlord! come here!"

His host appearing, he resumed—

"See here, sir! I wish you to pay particular attention to what I say. I have travelled fifteen hundred miles right straight ahead—I have seen all sorts of sights—met with all sorts of incidents, and been in all sorts of places. But there is one thing I greatly desire, and have sought in vain to find—and that is a landlord who will give me everything I ask without troubling himself as to my reasons, or vexing me with impertinent curiosity."

"Most certainly," exclaimed his host.

"We always make it a point to comply with the wants of our guests to the utmost extent."

"Well, sir," said the Yankee, "you may consider me your guest for a week. But mind the conditions; if you break them I'm off like a flash. And to begin—in the first place, you see that horse of mine—he is a noble animal. And this buggy—it can't be beaten. I wish them both well taken care of. I want you to attend to it in person, while I overlook you and give you the necessary directions. My horse is a queer horse, sir, and requires to be treated in a different style from other horses. In the first place, you will ungear him and grease him—yes, sir, grease him all over, thoroughly and effectually; and then grease my buggy in the same manner. Recollect it must be done well. Before you commence operations, however, we will have something to take."

The eccentric Yankee, having dismounted and entered the hotel, forthwith called for a basket of champagne, and his singular movements and novel address to the landlord had collected a large crowd about the house, he invited them all in to drink. The corks flew from the bottles in rapid succession, and many an astonished clothopper gratified his unsophisticated palate with a taste of the sparkling champagne for the first time. As a matter of course he soon became very popular, and, in a few minutes was the lion of the village.

His host, in the meantime, having melted a large bucket full of hog's lard, proceeded to the stable in company with the Yankee, to perform the unctions abovementioned upon the horse and buggy. Having divested himself of his coat, and rolled up his sleeves, he proceeded to administer the oily coat upon the charger, while the Yankee stood by and gave directions in brief sentences, as—

"Put some more on his tail, sir; now under his belly; rub more on his chime; grease his ears well; now his legs, his hocks and his nose; pour it over his shoulders—on his neck—on his forehead—under his jaws. His mane and foretop are not yet sufficiently greased—apply it plentifully," &c., all of which directions were given with the most imperturbable gravity, as if they were really necessary and prop-

er. This operation having been performed to the entire satisfaction of the Yankee, and the horse having received a most oleaginous coat, which gave him pretty much the appearance of a drowned rat, the same operation was performed upon the buggy, and the greasy substance was besmeared all over it, not excepting even the seat, which received a double coat.

During the few days the Yankee remained at the hotel, he was the soul of the village, and the only topic of conversation. He was full of fun, lived high, bought basket after basket of champagne, had free suppers, and treated every man who would partake—his host making it a point to humor him in all his demands.

Previous to his departure he again ordered his horse and buggy to be greased, and the same ludicrous operation was again performed. He then demanded the bill.

His host blandly informed him that, as he was a pretty clever fellow, he would not charge him anything for the little extras of champagne, suppers, &c., which he had received. He would only charge him for the extraordinary personal service rendered. He then handed him the following bill—

Mr Yankee Doodle,	Dr.
To greasing horse and buggy	\$250 00
To " " " "	250 00
	\$500 00

Received Payment, H. S. WICKWARE.

"I never grease a horse and buggy for less than \$250," said he, "and as I have greased yours twice, your bill is just \$500."

"Good for you, landlord," said the Yankee, "I admire your conscience and generosity. I admit you are into me about half a cent. But it's all right. You are the only landlord of the proper stamp in the whole country, and I shall take occasion to make it pretty generally known."

He then mounted his greasy vehicle, slid to and fro once or twice to see that the seat was sufficiently slippery, and exclaimed—

"Landlord, this is most glorious! I am now prepared to take the Sabine shute—good bye—Go!" And away he went, and was out of sight before the astonished landlord had sufficiently recovered from his surprise to discover that he had been most essentially diddled.

His host learned afterwards that the eccentric genius was the son of a wealthy Bostonian. He had recently graduated at Harvard University, and was just returning home, after having made the tour of the American continent alone. Our friend the landlord, however, ever afterwards declined greasing horses at any price.

For The Sentinel.

Home.

There are a thousand endearments in the name of sweet, sweet, home. What glorious, tender, and joyful emotions are excited by the associations which cluster around that sacred spot. Father, Mother, Sister and Brother, all, all gather in a friendly and happy manner around its bright and glowing firesides. In that little group affections dwell, more noble, more pure, than in the open and deceitful world. The welfare of one is the welfare of all—the most unlimited confidence each one can place in the other, without even the suspicion of being betrayed, for no one would ever have a mind to turn traitor to this happy little band. Time wafts on with rapid strides, but the ties which bound the family circle remain unbroken; affliction and sorrow have entwined more firmly the hearts which at first run together like drops of water, so that now they cannot be severed; for tho' there is no place like home, yet even there afflictions come. When happiness and joy seems to be in a state unsurpassable, when voice harmonizes with voice, mind with mind, and heart beats in unison with heart, perhaps then at a moment the most unsuspected, the lovefiest of all is torn away by death's resistless grasp, and ere the heart ceases to bleed under its first bereavement, another is also numbered with the dead. Thus one by one, they may be laid in the silent tomb—tie after tie may be sundered, yet it serves to bind more closely those who remain. Though many, many years may pass away, never to return, and we not be permitted to visit that much loved spot, yet it does not deduct an iota from the strong, and abiding attachment which every one feels for the home of his early and happy childhood. And when reason is impaired, and the eye becomes dim with age and care, and the ear has become dull to the voice of music, and the happy songs of birds, the mind still loves, and will never refrain from loving to linger around a spot so dear, and lovely.

H. S.

Love.

BY DOW, JR.

Like a culture, like a dove,
Like a thousand things is love.

My hearers—Love, as truly says my text, may be linked to a thousand things consistent, things contrariant, things anomalous, things paradoxical and things plausible; but I shall mention only a few, besides the vulture and dove, to which this tender (yet terrible) passion may be linked. Love, then, is like the devil, because it torments us and hath a warm place for its home. It is like the consumption, because it wastes away the flesh, alternately pales and reddens the cheek, and sets doctors at defiance. It is like heaven, because it wraps the soul in a blanket of bliss, and makes a fellow feel as though forever ought to be lengthened, and eternity widened, to give it scope for the expansion of joys. It is like salt because it gives a relish to the cold porridge of poverty. It is like pepper, because it is warming to the inwards, and sometimes brings tears to the eyes. It is like sugar, because it is sweet, and dealt out by the spoonful at the tea table. It is like wine, because it makes us happy, and talk nonsense enough to physic a cast iron phrenix. It is like a ship, because it rides upon both calm and troubled seas, and takes one to the wished-for port. It is like jack-o'-lantern, because it leads one into a bog, and the more a body struggles to get out, the deeper he is in the mire. It is like the bite of a mad dog, or the kiss of a pretty woman, because they both make a man run mad.

My friends—love among other things, is like a rose tree; because it hath both thorns and blossoms. The blossoms are fragrant and beautiful, but the thorns are sharp and piercing. It blooms for a short season, and then is lovely no more. Soon the green leaves of friendship turn yellow and fall; and there stands the unsightly tree of love, as barren of beauty as a fly-fish is of feathers! It is like the small pox, because those who have once been afflicted with it are not liable to have it again, except in a milder form. It is like the measles, because it is severer with adults than with children. It is like the rain, because it falls upon the just and unjust. Like death, because it is no respecter of persons. Like a shadow, because it sticks close to its object. Like a tick upon a sheep, because it cannot be shaken off.—Like a wife, because there is no getting rid of it. Like a goose, because it is silly. Like a rabbit, because there is nothing like it. Like a monkey, because it makes mischief. In short, love is like a ghost, because it is like everything and like nothing—often talked about, but never seen touched nor understood.

A Woman's Advantages.

A woman may say what she likes to you without the risk of getting knocked down for it.
She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband has to go to work.
She can dress herself in neat and tidy calicoes for a dollar, while her husband has to earn and fork over.
She can go forth into the streets without being invited to 'treat' at every coffee house.
She can paint her face if she is too pale or flour it if too red.
She can stay at home in time of war, and wed again if her husband is killed.
She can wear corsets if too thick, and other 'fixins' if too thin.
She can eat, drink and be merry, without its costing her a cent.
She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees anybody she likes better.
And she can run into debt all over, until he warns the public, by advertisement, not to trust her on his account any longer.

"My name is Norval," said a runaway youth, who was playing that character in a small theatre at Annapolis a few years since. "You lie, you dog!" said an officer in the crowd, "your name is Bill Brown, and you owe Mrs Lipper 3 dollars and a half for board and washing, and here's a writ—so come along, my darling."

Sweet are the hopes on which starved lovers feed—but, O, ye gods and little fishes! won't a hard working farmer pitch into a dish of biled vittles.

If a child is taken with the croup, instantly apply cold water, ice-water, if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chest.

Virtue is a solid charm, and priceless.

From the Suburban.

Appeal to the People.

From the decision of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Major W. Ripley.

BY ONE OF THE ACCUSERS.

It seems that a letter was received from Col. Talcott previous to the date of this (say 11th of the same month,) which has not been accessible to the accusers—and this doubtless is in answer to a previous one from Major Ripley, which two letters if they were to be had, would furnish additional evidence in his own language.—These the Court saw fit to keep to themselves—and the purport can be only surmized. Col. Talcott answers this letter under date of April 20, 1843, nearly a year after the Council was held as follows—

Major JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Springfield Armory.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 25th April, 1842 with the report of the survey on the "quarters of the Superintendent" so called, made by five experienced builders, I have to state, that you are now authorized to consider that building condemned, and it will be taken down and the materials used for other constructions at the Armory, particularly for the house required to be erected on the hill near the torging shop for steam apparatus for dry-gumstocks, &c.

I am Sir respectfully, &c.,

G. TALCOTT, Colonel of Ordnance.

It is worthy of remark in this plan that between the date of the "Builders," certificate and Major Ripley's letter before referred to, and condemnation of the house, as by Col. Talcott's letter above quoted, a year had intervened; and the fact being that when the certificate was made, and Ripley's letter written, the post of Secretary of War was filled by John Bell, who although he committed the great error of effecting the change of system of Superintendence of the Armories from civil to military, doubtless would not consent to this profligate destruction of public property, and it was very fortunate for Maj. Ripley in order to enable him to accomplish his design that Mr Bell retired from office, and just the man for his purpose temporarily occupied his place. Secretary Porter was puffed no doubt with great enquiry to consent to the request of Major Ripley, and with such statements as were made to him it is no wonder he did consent. But even the consent of Secretary Porter, however obtained, was never given in writing as appears by a memorandum on the certificate of the builders as follows:—

"Major J. W. Ripley Superintendent, exhibited to the Secretary of War, 17th of April, 1843, and he verbally authorized that building be condemned, and the materials used for other structures. (Signed) G. T."

The testimony of the accused as to the defective character of the house except the certificate of the "builders" was very meagre.

Martin L. Child testified that he was a brick maker—assisted in removing the bricks which came from the walls of the house—did not think they were fit for a wall of the kind—should not think the cellar wall fit for a brick wall to stand upon—because it was a simple wall of block stone laid one on top of the other—was not sufficiently strong for one of the size!

This witness had not nor did not pretend to have any practical knowledge of building, and in point of fact drove one of the Government teams at the time and carted away some of the materials of the house—the materials that were worth saving having been previously removed as by the testimony of Nathan Bliss which will appear, and what is the testimony of Nathan Bliss which will appear, and what is the testimony of such a witness worth, even if he showed a disposition to tell the truth?

John D. Lord was the only other witness who was called who would have known anything about the quality of the house, and he has given his opinion in the certificate of the builders.

A few of the statements of witnesses who were tendered to the Court and refused will now be given. This testimony will weigh as much with honest inquirers into the truth, as if given on the stand before the Military Court, and no good reason has yet been given that these witnesses were not examined.

John Robb, formerly Superintendent of the Armory and who occupied the house for more than seven years, states as follows:—

Mr Robb's description of the Superintendent's house by the letter he refers to, Washington, December 1843.

"The size of the house was I think about 42 by 38 feet—materials brick—style modern—and general arrangement excellent. On the south side were two beautiful parlors about 16-12 feet square, communicating with each other by folding doors, four large windows in each room with inside shutters, and venetian blinds on the outside to each window in the house; in the centre was a spacious hall eight feet wide, and on the north side were three rooms; a sitting, dining, and store room. On the second floor were five chambers, four large, the other small, with closets, presses, &c. The attic was unfinished.

The back building was about 26 by 20 feet; large kitchen, buttery, well and sink rooms, and three rooms on the second floor.

Portico in front of the house, and a piazza below in the rear, and the fine paved cellar.

I occupied the house seven years and a half, and when vacated by me, it was in first rate order. When I was appointed Superintendent, I resided in a house belonging to Col. Bomford—(very much inferior to the one in Springfield) and for which I paid three hundred dollars per annum, and I feel no hesitation in saying that such an one as I occupied in Springfield in the city of Washington have readily commanded five hundred dollars.

JOHN ROBB.

Can any one doubt this statement who knows Mr Robb, certainly not—should any such defects as stated in the document referred to here existed in that house without Mr Robb's knowledge—"timbers entirely rotted off," as Major Ripley writes! and members of the family who constantly resided in the house year after year knew nothing of its condition.

"I hereby testify that I had conversation with the late Charles A. Bartlett near the time the house formerly occupied for Superintendent's quarters of the Springfield Armory was demolished in 1843, and have a distinct recollection that Mr Bartlett stated that 'at the request of Major Ripley, or some one of the officers of the Armory, I went to examine the house formerly occupied by the superintendent, and met four other persons on the spot, Mr C. Shepard among the rest. A plan was put into our hands, and we were desired to look at the house and see if it could be altered to that plan. We soon found that the ell, a kitchen part, must be taken down as the plan shown us was so much larger that it could not be altered to conform to the plan. The alterations of front or main part were such as to require nearly the whole of the internal arrangements to be taken out, and very little would be saved but the floors and walls; and it was desired of us to make an estimate of what it would cost to build a new house more than to alter the former one to conform to the plan—and we made a rough estimate on the spot, and agreed that a new house might be built at about \$1,000 expense in addition to what it would cost to alter the one they were examining."

Mr Bartlett stated to me that he never supposed he signed a paper recommending to pull down the house; and he never read or heard the paper he signed, but was assured by the person who brought it to him to sign that it was the purport of the paper made up at the time of examination, and this was some days after the survey was had.

I also testify that I was well acquainted with the late Roswell Lee, during his whole superintendency of the armory, and with his qualifications, particularly in the building department. I was contractor under him for building the middle and east Arsenal, and the workshop on the Hill, and have at various times done other jobs for the U. States, and I know Col. Lee to have been a most faithful, vigilant, and competent man to look to the public interests in regard to buildings, and he would not allow bad materials, or bad work by any means to go into any building for the United States. I have read the circular of Chauncey Shepard and John D. Lord, which was said to be given before the military Court of Inquiry, and express my firm belief that in relation to the quality, work and materials of the Superintendent house, their testimony cannot be correct.

ITHAMAR GOODMAN."

This statement confirms what had been stated by Mr Stearns in regard to Mr Bartlett's declaration in regard to the circumstances of signing the certificate.

He also states what he personally knew about Col. Lee's faithfulness and efficiency as an officer, and with a knowledge of the Superintendent's house contradicts this statement of John D. Lord and his associates.

"I, Nathan Bliss, Jr., of Springfield, testify and say—That in the month of May or June, 1843, I was in the employ of Luke Jones as a teamster, and about the time the Superintendent's house was taken down Mr Jones' team was engaged at work for the United States. Shortly after the walls of that building were taken down I was directed to take the ox team and draw away the old bricks that came from the walls. I worked at that four or five days, and we drew the whole bricks to the yard near the forging shop, and the broken bricks were carried but a short distance and left them on the westerly side of where the house stood. I had a good opportunity to see the quality of those bricks, and have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that they were fully of as good a quality as bricks placed in brick buildings at the time the house was built usually were—and I know of expensive brick buildings, which have been built since that house was built, the bricks of which are not as good as were in that house. I heard Mr Martin L. Child give his testimony before the court of Inquiry, and am sure that neither he nor any other person carried any bricks from that building while I was at work there, and if he drew what were left it must have been the rubbish and broken bricks which were there after the whole bricks had been taken away by me. The underpinning, or hewa stone basement, was standing when I was there, and I am entirely sure that the walls stood perfectly straight and sound—and I did not hear of any defect. My own opinion is,

from some experience in cellar walls, that that foundation was a first rate one. My own opinion is, and ever has been, that it was a great waste of public property to destroy that house, and this was a very general sentiment of those with whom I have intercourse.

The above statement is true, and I am willing at any time to confirm it on oath. (Signed) NATHAN BLISS, Jr. Springfield, March 25, 1846.

This testimony completely demolishes the story of Martin L. Child as he removed all the bricks worth saving before Childs came there, and no wonder the remnants that were left were unfit for the walls of a house.

(To be Continued.)

PALMER SENTINEL.

Palmer Depot, July 16, 1846.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices where they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected for, is "prima facie" evidence of intention at fraud.

The fashionable season having arrived, crowds are bending their way to the numerous popular watering places—Newport, Saratoga, Bradford Point, &c. Had we leisure and the *wherewith* inclination would lead us to the health restoring waters of Saratoga, or to the equally popular resort—the sea breezes of Newport. But fiscal inability chains us to our home—to labor and toil, and our physical system is left at the mercy of the changing season—the heat and cold of our fickle climate.—Had we lungs of brass and nerves of steel, *destiny* would appear a greater pleasure more cheerfully to be endured, notwithstanding the chilling influence of *leanness* in purse and flesh. After all, we don't much envy the happiness of those who resort to the springs to pass away their time amid the crowd of fashionables, who for the want of ingenuity to invent pleasure and comfort at home adopt the practice of resorting to places where they are unknown, to indulge in the gaiety, and pastimes of strangers and strange places. In olden times,—in the days of grandfathers, as we are told, good health was universal, the rich and the poor alike enjoyed its blessings, the homestead of the farmer—the shop of the mechanic—the counting-room of the merchant—the studio of the artist—and the good book for the teachers in holy things, were seldom deserted for jaunts, and the consequent scenes of unlimited dissipation. How different are all things now,—formerly to hear of ill health betokened a constitutional derangement and perhaps almost immediate dissolution, now every person of means at the approach of summer's solstice begins to complain, and prepares to take a "jaunt for health"—first enquiring for the best of hotels and the probable place of the most general resort, and we find a half thousand of these invalids crowding a single hotel bunking together heads and points, for the purpose of *confirming* their health. This is popular—this is fashionable. Who can question its utility, or demur to the beautiful harmony such an exhibition of custom presents.

THE WEATHER.—Last Friday and Saturday were scorching hot. The thermometer in Boston stood at 98° on Saturday. On Friday it was up to 104° in Albany. Here it stood at 98° in the shade. Friday night was the hottest night that has been known for 28 years. The thermometer stood at 86° at 10 o'clock and did not fall below 80° during the night. There have been hotter days, however. In 1825, there were 12 days in July, on which the thermometer ranged from 90° to 101°.

The atmosphere was somewhat cooled here by the shower of Saturday evening, which was attended by much thunder and lightning.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.—A number of recruiting offices were opened in New York city last Saturday, and closed before night. Fifteen hundred men enlisted to go to California, while only 770 were wanted. The regiment is to muster on the 20th of the present month, and after a few weeks' drilling will sail for California. The Government promises to each private, when the army is disbanded, on condition of his becoming a settler, three hundred and twenty acres of land in California.

HO! YE, WHO ARE THIRSTY.—By reference to another column, it will be seen, that the pure article in the Soda line may be obtained at Blodgett's in this village.—His Soda Fountain is in the full tide of successful operation. Those, who are thirsty, will do well to give him a call.—We have tried it, and found it superb.—He has a variety of excellent syrups.

SUN STRUCK.—About 30 persons died in New York city from exposure to the sun, last Friday.

For The Sentinel.

Union Celebration in Sturbridge.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the citizens of Sturbridge, and neighboring towns, on the 4th inst. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. At half past 10 o'clock A. M., the procession was formed in front of the Central Hotel, under the direction of Gen. Erasmus Holbrook, as Chief Marshal, assisted by Emerson Johnson, E. F. Shaw, Capt. David Wight, Jr., Elisha Southwick and Col. Ephraim Moulton, as Assistant Marshals, and marched by music from the South Brookfield Band, to the Congregational Church.

Dr. Calvin P. Fiske, President of the day, announced the following order of exercises for the services at Church; viz.:

1st. Voluntary by the Choir under the direction of R. S. Weston.

2nd. Prayer, by Rev. D. R. Austin, Sturbridge.

3rd. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Emery Lyon, Sturbridge.

4th. Music by the Choir.

5th. Oration by Joseph Mason, Esq., Worcester.

6th. Music by the Choir.

7th. Benediction.

The exercises of the church were of a highly interesting character. The orator congratulated the assembly, on the happy occasion of meeting for an "union celebration" of those principles, which had been sown broadcast throughout our country; and which had not been choked by the weeds and the thistles of party strife and animosities.

At one o'clock P. M., the procession was again formed and marched, gentlemen and ladies, "arm in arm," to a bower in front of the Central Hotel, where between three and four hundred sat down to tables, furnished with meats, vegetables and fruits, by J. B. Griswold, in quantities, qualities and style that did honor to himself, credit to the attendants and satisfaction to those who were the recipients of them.

A blessing was invoked upon the bounties spread before them, by Rev. J. Woodbury, of Fiskeville Baptist Church.

After dinner, the President requested the attention of the company to the following "Regular Toasts," which were interspersed with addresses and volunteer sentiments, from B. D. Hyde, Esq., Sturbridge, the orator of the day; Antony Saunders, Esq., of Salem, N. Y.; Wm. Howe, South Brookfield; Dr. John Smith, Wales; Rev. D. R. Austin, Sturbridge; Moses Plimpton, Esq., Southbridge; Rev. Mr. Nichols, Brookfield; A. P. Taylor, Esq., and A. M. Merrick, Sturbridge; Wm. Head, Worcester; Maj. S. A. Drake, Sturbridge; Mr. Eames, of Middlesex Co.; Capt. David Wight, Jr., Emerson Johnson, Rev. T. W. Emmons, Henry Haynes, Jr., E. F. Shaw and Elias Carpenter, Sturbridge.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The anniversary of American Independence—a day whose dawn awakes the slumbering patriotism and whose noon kindles enthusiasm in the souls of the free.

2d. The memory of Washington and his deceased condutors in the Revolution.

3d. The surviving remnant of our Revolutionary soldiers—their country has not forgotten, nor will they forget them while the pages of history and monuments of granite, bear record of their deeds and sufferings.

4th. The President of the United States.

5th. The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

6th. The Union of the States. A contract for life, in which offences are to be borne as well as benefits conferred. In all such unions forbearance is the chief of virtues.

7th. Union celebrations—the political sabbaths of a free people. Occasions on which the weary partisan may rest from his labors, and refresh himself with the "milk of human kindness."

8th. Democratic Republican Principles—the life and essence of our system of Government. Deep and silent in the heart of the patriot—high on the banner and loud in the mouth of the demagogue.

9th. The American Army and Navy.—The two powerful fists with which Uncle Sam is knocking civilization and humanity into the barbarous and bombastic Mexicans.

10. Modern Science. She has more than realized the wildest dreams of the ancient visionaries, having harnessed steam to the ships of the sea—and contracted with lightning to carry the news, literally in no time.

11th. The natural, essential, and inalienable rights of all men—Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The glorious theory of the day and event we celebrate.

12th. The Mexican War. Whatever may be the result, let the motto be written on the back of every man's vote when the question arises, no more slave territory.

13th. Our American Patriot who has opened a shop on the Rio Grande. He supplies his Mexican customers with coats of the tightest fit; cut and made in Uncle Sam's latest fashion and best style of custom work, and takes good care of the cabbage; "but they can't stand the charges."

14th. The Ladies. Although frequently advocates of nullification—yet they always cling to the Union.

The whole exercises were accompanied

with frequent and appropriate pieces of music from the Band, which gave great additional pleasure, interest and enjoyment to the occasion.

The exercises closed at half past three o'clock with an expression of thanks from the President, in behalf of the committee of arrangements, to the whole company and especially to those ladies and gentlemen from neighboring towns, who had favored them with their company and assistance in celebrating the anniversary of our nation's freedom.

ROBBERY.—The house of Mr Robert McMaster, of this town, was entered between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., of Tuesday last, by some person who abstracted from the money drawer, the sum of thirty-six dollars—thirty in bills on the Springfield and Chicopee Banks, and the rest in specie. Mr M. and his family were absent, and the house locked. The villain was deliberate in his proceedings, first boring out the lock, then separating the papers from the money, appropriating to his own use only the money and the wallet. A person was seen about three o'clock, leaving the premises, in a kind of sailor's dress, with a small bundle, who probably became tired of the sea, and had taken himself to dealing in stock and other financial operations.

Mr M. has offered \$20 reward for the detection of the thief and recovery of the money.

OUR NAVY.—The present state of our navy will be found accurately given in the following table:—

Ships of the line, 11	No. guns.	In ordinary.	No. of reg. vessels.
Razee,	1	54	1
Frigates, 1st class, 12	563	8	4
" 2d " 2	72	2	2
Sloops of War, 23	436	14	9
Brigs,	8	80	7
Schooners,	6	29	4
Steamers,	11	23	6
Store Ships,	4	30	4
Total,	78	2148	47

A MAD CAP.—During one of the calls of the House on Wednesday, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, Mr McConnell was in the ladies' gallery. The doors of the hall being fastened, as is usual in such cases, he let himself down from the gallery window outside the building, and sticking his toes into the cornice-work, managed to reach one of the open windows of the hall, through which he effected an entrance. It was a most dangerous feat, as the least slip of his foot would have precipitated him a hundred feet to the ground.

The following, from the *N. Y. Tribune*, is a cut indirect at all those newspapers, who live by stealing from their neighbors' columns:—

"Our neighbors overwhelm us with their attentions in immortalizing our plain matter-of-fact paragraphs by placing them amid the perennial greenness of their own columns, where they are like straws preserved in amber."

MR. SCHOOLCRAFT.—Mr James Schoolcraft, late Indian Agent, has been murdered at Sault St. Marie, by a half-breed Indian. Mr Schoolcraft was a man of great literary attainments, and has contributed more to our knowledge of the manners and customs of the aborigines of this country than any other man.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Legislature of this State adjourned last Friday after a session of a little over a month. A law was passed, abolishing militia musters.—This is death to red coats and "shiny buttons." It virtually sweeps out of existence all officers above the rank of captain.

TELEGRAPH.—The Telegraph is now completed between Hartford and New Haven, and several business messages were despatched back and forth on Monday for the first time. So the entire line, from Boston to New York, is now completed and in working order.

MURDER.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser states that Mr E. B. Robinson, of Mobile, was shot dead on Sunday, the 21st ult., at his mother's house, in Lowndes co., by Mr Brooks his own cousin. The cause was not known.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A young lady while sitting at Niblo's Saloon, on Thursday night, was robbed of a gold bracelet, set with six rubies, worth \$70, by some accomplished thief who was very attentive to her on the occasion.

STEAMER SUNK.—The steamboat West Wind struck a snag in the Mississippi, when about 40 miles below St. Louis, on the 2d inst., and was immediately run upon a sand bar, where she sunk in nine feet of water.

Several omnibus horses dropped down in the streets of New York on Friday in consequence of the heat. The Knickerbocker line alone lost three.

They have got a "champagne julep" in New Orleans.

Condensed for the Northampton Democrat.

Congress.

Monday, July 6.

In the Senate, the tariff bill was received from the House.

Mr Evans moved its reference to the Finance Committee.

Mr Sevier called for the yeas and nays, and opposed the reference, because members of the Finance Committee were absent. He wanted early action. The committee could not report on all the items under three weeks, if permitted. They are equally divided, and how can they be expected to report it back?

Mr Allen said it was perfectly well known that members of committees present were equally divided on the subject, and said that the vacancy could be filled. No Senators on this side would object to it. He said that if the bill is referred, he will consider it equivalent to a defeat.

Niles expressed himself opposed to the bill in toto. He should vote against it and take the responsibility.

The motion to refer was lost; yeas, 22 nays, 24.

The bill was then made the special order for Monday, and 300 extra copies ordered to be printed.

In the House Messrs. Brinkerhoff and Wick made personal explanations.

Tuesday, July 7.

In the Senate the Land Graduation bill was discussed. After which the members went into executive session.

In the House, Mr Hoge offered a joint resolution fixing Monday, the third of August, as the time for final adjournment.—In the first instance, the resolution was adopted by a heavy vote. Subsequently, on grounds set forth by several of the democratic members, the vote was reconsidered, and the further consideration of the resolution was postponed for two weeks from this day.

Wednesday, July 8.

In the Senate the graduation land bill was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Johnson of Md., Breese, Crittenden, Niles, Calhoun, Clayton and others.

In the House, the land graduation bill was also debated.

Thursday, July 9.

In the Senate the land graduation bill was passed, yeas, 26, nays, 18—a party vote except Johnson, of Md., who voted for it.

The Warehouse bill was then taken up, and Mr Dix spoke at length in reply to the objections raised against the bill by Mr Huntington, some days ago.

The appropriation bill was then taken up, amended and passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the land graduation bill was under discussion throughout the day.

Friday, July 10.

In the Senate, the Warehouse bill was again discussed. Mr Simmons of R. I., and Mr Davis of Mass., spoke against the bill, and Mr Calhoun earnestly advocated it. Mr Webster moved to recommit it, which was agreed to—yeas, 26, nays, 25.

In the House, the land graduation bill was farther discussed.

Saturday, July 11.

In the Senate Mr Dix reported back the warehouse bill.

The two hours allotted to morning business were chiefly devoted to private bills, and at 1 o'clock, agreed to continue in the consideration of the private calendar, and did so, in reference to bills not contested.

In the House, after several close votes upon the land graduation and reduction bill, the private Calendar was taken up.

AN ARMED OCCUPATION OF CALIFORNIA.—[Correspondence of N. Y. Express.]

A plan is on foot in Washington, of sending one thousand men to California, to be raised as Infantry, from New York and New England, and to be selected, with the understanding that they are to go to California, and not to return. The object is to secure able-bodied men, and as many of them as possible, to be mechanics. The design is to send them into California to act, at once as soldiers for the defence of the country, and as emigrants to people it—and with the understanding that they plant the standard of the country in California, which they take out with them.

It is said that Gen. James Wilson will take command of the Regiment to be called out by the Governor of New Hampshire, in obedience to the requisition of the General Government. The General has the entire confidence and attachment of the militia of the State, from whose ranks must be chosen the soldiers required.

KILLED BY A ROCKET.—During the display of fire-works in Tompkins' Square, last evening, a sky rocket went off in a horizontal direction, striking a respectable married lady, named Barker, residing at the corner of 2d street and First avenue, causing her instant death. Her husband was with her at the time of the sad occurrence.—*N. Y. Express.*

WESTERN RAILROAD.—It is stated, that \$5,800 increase of receipts on this avenue to the West, was realized in the week, ending July 4th, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

EXECUTION.—Abner Howard was hung at Dover, N. H., on the 8th inst., for the murder of Phoebe Hanson.

Row in Louisville.—A party of the Indiana volunteers, encamped at New Albany, in pursuit of some of their comrades, on the night of the 2d inst., demanded admittance within a house not celebrated for its good reputation, stating that one (or some) of those sought for had been seen to go in there. It being late, the occupants of the house had retired, and the party outside were answered from a window that no such person was inside, and the doors would not be opened. The soldiers then attempted a forcible entrance, when the mistress of the house discharged the contents of a six-barreled revolver at the party, four shots taking effect, wounding three of the men—one in the side, (supposed mortally), one through the cheek, and the other slightly in two places. A short time afterward, the soldiers, having obtained a reinforcement, got into the house, and carried off the *chere amie* of the lady, whom they detained until Saturday afternoon, when they let him off without injury.

Oak Hall.—In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement of this celebrated and almost world-renowned tailoring establishment. This establishment is probably doing a larger business in the tailoring line, than any other concern on this continent. But what is more to the purpose, Simmons, the proprietor, makes his garments *cheaper* than any other tailor in the Union. We stepped into his establishment a few days ago, and we can attest that Oak Hall eclipses every other concern of the kind. Those who intend to get their suits, either for summer or winter, in the city, will miss some grand bargains, if they do not give him a call.

Remarkable Instance.—Mr Stephen Talbee, who died in this town on Monday last, at the advanced age of 90 years, was born in the house in which he died; his father was born and died in the same; his grandfather was also born in the same house. The house is one of the first that was erected in this town, and was built by Col. Peter Church, the capturer of King Philip, the celebrated Indian warrior. It is supposed to be about 160 years old.—*Bristol (R. I.) Phoenix.*

The Lewisburg [Va.] Chronicle states that 391 manumitted slaves of the late John Randolph passed through that town on the 22d ult., on their way to Mercer county, Ohio, where a large tract of land had been purchased for them. Among them was an old patriarch, aged 110 years. Some difficulty is anticipated on their arrival, the citizens being averse to their settling among them.

Rev. Mr. Judson, the Baptist Missionary to Burmah, sailed from Boston on Saturday last, in the ship Faneuil Hall, accompanied by his wife, (formerly Miss Chubbuck, and better known as "Fanny Forester") and a number of new Mission families for the Burman Empire.

Garrett Brown, of Newton, Brooks county, Pa., has invented a horsefork, by which a ton of hay may be unloaded and stowed away in six minutes. It is thought thirty-five tons may be disposed in the time required to put away seven or eight by the ordinary mode.

Rev. Mr. Kendrick, the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Louis, received a letter from Col. Kearney, requesting that a clergyman of the Catholic faith should be sent to Fort Leavenworth. The Bishop has selected Rev. Mr. Higginbottom, who was to depart for the Fort without delay.

The recent census of New York shows the population of that State to be 2,504,495, of which 1,311,302 are males, and 1,293,193 females. Voters 539,379. Natives of this country 2,206,801; foreign countries 347,688.

Hon. Charles Howard of Springfield, has been appointed Measurer in the Boston Custom House, vice Joseph Hall, appointed Navy agent in place of Isaac Hull Wright of Roxbury, not confirmed.

A horse in one of the stage teams from Northampton to Deerfield, says the Springfield Gazette, on Friday, fell dead in his harness about five miles from Northampton, from the excessive heat.

An inhabitant of Corfu, who recently returned from Spitzbergen, after an absence of twenty-eight years, found his wife in good health, but the widow of three husbands.

The License law, which passed at the recent session of the Legislature of Conn., prohibits all persons, except taverners, from selling spirituous liquors to be drunk on the premises.

A man by the name of B. Simms, a highly respectable citizen of Hinds county, was shot dead in the streets of Raymond by a man named Saunders. The villain escaped.

James W. Bradbury, democrat, of Augusta, has been elected U. S. Senator from Me.

Manchester, N. H., is now a city. Population about 11,000.

Answer to Enigma of week before last's Oregon and Texas. Correctly answered by C. O. N. Monson; H. M. B. & Co., Palmer Depot. Answer to the enigma of last week, is Agriculture. Correctly answered by H. M. B. & Co.

Town House.—At the town Meeting, yesterday, Abel Calkins, Esq., was chosen Moderator. The town then voted to indefinitely postpone the article, which proposed to build the Town House in this village. The vote stood 196 in favor, and 136 against, postponing. The Town House, will, therefore, be built at Four Corners.—It was voted not to build galleries.

[Retail Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.		
Butter, lump,	17 a 25	West do lb 71-2 a 8
do tub, lb	14 a 20	Lard, best, lb 31-2 a 9
Cheese, new	Do.	West a
milk, lb	8 a 10	keg, per lb 31-2 a 9
do 4 meal	4 a 6	Veal, lb 5 a 10
Eggs, dozen	15 a 16	Calves, whole 4 a 7
Beef, fresh, lb	6 a 12	Lamb, lb 6 a 12
do salted, lb	6 a 7	Mutton, lb 6 a 12
do smoked	8 a 9	Sheep, whole 5 a 9
Hogs, whole	5 a 6 1-4	Chickens, lb 10 a 16
Pork, fresh	8 a 10	Turkeys, lb 10 a 14
do salted	71-2 a 8	Pigeons, doz 100 a 125
Boston Hams,	per lb	91-2 a 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, swt.	do	Turkeys, bush 50
do hashed	do	Onions, bush 1-2 a 4
Potatoes, pk	50 a	Beets, bush 1 a 25
Cabbages,	do	Beans, " 175 a 200
do dozen	do	Parsley, box a 6
Squashes, lb	5 a 4	

FRUIT.

Quinces, none	do	Apples, bush 100 a 150
Cranberries,	400 a 450	Pears, bush 50 a 70
Chestnuts,	250 a 300	Apples, d'lb 51-2
Shellbarks,	137 a 162	Oranges, box 250 a 300
Grapes, Ham-	burg, lb	Lemons, box 275 a 300
		Figs, lb 10 a 12

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs	12 a 18	Cheese, best, pr ton 31-2 a 9
Shub, best, ton	13 a 19	Common, do 5 a 6
Shipping, do	pr ton	Eggs, 100 doz 11 a 12

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, bbl	300 a 400	bunches, 250 a 300
Beets, bbl	100 a 125	Fickles, bbl 65 a 70
Carrots, bbl	100 a 125	Peppers, bbl 30 a 40
Potatoes, bbl	200 a 225	Mangoes, bbl 800 a 1000
Onions, 100		

LEATHER.—[Wholesale Prices.]

Phil. best, lb	20 a 22	N. Y. red, lb 14 a 15
do country,	19 a 20	do do he'y 14 a 15
Balt. city tan	20 a 21	do do sl'y 14 a 15
do dry hide	17 a 18	do dry hide 12 a 14

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I.—For \$5, we will send three copies of the NATIONAL PRESS for one year, and a copy of WILLIS'S EPHEMERA, complete, which retails at one dollar!
II.—For \$10, we will send seven copies of the NATIONAL PRESS for one year, and a complete set of WILLIS'S DASHES AT LIFE, in five parts, which retails at two dollars and fifty cents!
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Norman's Peruvian Bitters: or
VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE ELLIXIR.
ARE a mild and sure remedy for all diseases arising from a deranged or unhealthy condition of the stomach and digestive organs—such as dyspepsia or indigestion, jaundice, sour stomach, headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, diarrhoea, dysentery, flatulence, morning sickness, pains in the side, back or limbs, drowsiness after eating, an under-termination of blood to the head, faintness, piles, liver complaint, and general debility.
The Peruvian Bitters are likewise particularly calculated for females, to remove obstructions and restore nature in a safe and salutary manner; and also for curing the various kinds of humors which affect the body externally. Their operation is mild, but effectual causing no griping, or disagreeable feeling; they stimulate the vessels of the intestines, whereby they cleanse the whole alimentary canal and remove from the stomach and bowels the various impurities which are constantly collecting around them—they most effectually cleanse, purify, and promote a fresh and brisk circulation of the blood; renovate the diseased and languid organs of the system, bring nature into its legitimate channel, and restore health and cheerfulness to the depending invalid.
One great advantage that the Peruvian Bitters have over any other remedy yet discovered, in the above complaints, is, that in restoring every function to its proper order, they do not reduce the system, so that tonics are required, but may be taken with perfect safety at any time, without particular attention to diet or exercise, as they aid the stomach in digesting its food, and enable the patient to prosecute his ordinary business with renewed energy.
Orders for the Peruvian Bitters in any quantity, addressed to A. BLODGETT, Palmer Depot, will be promptly attended to.
For sale also, by H. G. Hale, Thorndike; E. Bond, Bondsville; A. Shumway, Three Rivers; Wm. Sigourney, Wilbraham No. Village; R. R. Wright, Wilbraham; Wm. N. Packard, Norcross & Converse, Monson; Wm. Olmsted & Co. No. Factory, and Hale & Olmsted, So. Factory, Monson; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; A. Blair, Warren; H. M. Bolton, Stafford (Faneuil Village).— 22

SUMMER GOODS selling cheap at
McGILVRAY'S

Brighton Market.—Monday July 13.
[Reported for the Daily Advertiser.]
At Market, 220 Beef Cattle, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 1700 Sheep, and 70 swine.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices for like quality were hardly sustained. We quote extra 5-75; first quality \$5.50; second 5-25 third 4-75 a 5. Working Oxen—\$5.00, \$5.50, and \$6.00.
Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, and \$3.75.
Swine.—A lot of small pigs 6c; old Hogs 4-12 and 5c. At retail from 5 to 7c.

IT The faculty unite in recommending the celebrated External Remedy, Hunt's Liniment.
The following letter from the highly eminent Physicians who have been attached to the Mount Pleasant State Prison for many years, is the best evidence of the value of this celebrated Liniment.
Sing Sing, December 25, 1845.

My Dear Sir.—I received your note of yesterday, asking my opinion in relation to Hunt's Liniment, as prepared by George E. Stanton. Knowing its composition, and having frequently used it, I can recommend it to you as a safe External Remedy, and, in my opinion, the best Liniment now in use.
Very truly and respectfully yours,
A. K. HOFFMAN.

Col. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Croton Manor.
I fully concur in the above opinion.
W. N. BELCHER, M. D.
Yorktown, January 14, 1845.

Sir.—In reply to your letter, I would say that I have used your External Remedy called Hunt's Liniment, in my practice since you made me acquainted with its composition, and unhesitatingly say that I believe it to be the best External Remedy now in use for the complaints for which you recommend it.
Yours, respectfully,
BENJ. D. MILLER, M. D.

Geo. E. Stanton, Esq.
The Liniment is sold by
D. F. McGILVRAY.

JUST PUBLISHED!
GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT!
First American, from the tenth English Edition.—
Self-Management and cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. By W. T. BUCHAN, M. D. of London, England. With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrating the Anatomy of the Lungs.
Price only 25 CENTS.

THIS work contains a brief and distinct description of the Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs; an outline of Dr. Buchan's highly successful method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption—on account of his new and powerful remedy, and directions for self-management and cure, adapted to popular use.

It is the result of nearly twenty years' practice and experiment in the city of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age—forming a perfect Manual of medical knowledge and advice in relation to the anatomy of the Lungs, the signs, symptoms, treatment and cure of Pulmonary Complaints.

This Work and the treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the appendix, will abundantly show. Dr. Buchan truly declares, that with this simple Guide, "a consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice."

Published by D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.
Price 25 cents per copy—the usual discount to the trade.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, H. Hillier; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Diamond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

MARRIAGES.
In Belchertown, July 6, by Rev. W. A. Braman, M. S. Seal, S. Lemona of Ware to Miss Sarah H. Braman of B.
In Enfield, July 2, by Rev. Mr. McEwen, Mr. Elihu P. Gunn of Montague, to Mrs. Esther Damon of Enfield.
In Worcester, July 5, Mr. Benjamin P. Bridge to Miss Ann Maria King, both of Ludlow.

DEATHS.
In West Springfield, on Saturday June 11th, Hon. Samuel Lathrop, aged 75. Mr. Lathrop was the Representative of this District in Congress from 1812 to 1825, and has ever enjoyed in large measure the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.
In Belchertown, June 16, Mrs. Charles T. Brown aged 26.

Keep Perfectly Cool!
Pure Linen Coats, \$1 25 to \$1 75
Satin Sucker " 1 50 to 2 00
Real Scotch Gingham do.
Satin Figure, 1 50 to 1 75
Imitation Scotch " 1 00 to 1 25
Good Thin Coats, a cool garment, 75 to 1 00
Light Summer Vests, English Quiltings, 1 25 to 2 00
Light Summer Vests, Valencia, 1 25 to 2 50
Good Light " 50 to 1 00
Thin Pants, of Pure Linen, 1 50 to 2 50
" of all materials, adapted to the present Hot Weather, 75 to 1 50
All the above Garments thoroughly made in FASHIONABLE STYLE at OAK HALL, and must be sold, being determined to close up all of their Thin Clothing immediately.
Gentlemen in want of a Good Cool Thin Garment, for a little money, the above offers a great inducement.

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
32, 34, 35, & 38 Ann Street,
BOSTON. 27-28

COOL COMFORT,
Soda Water,
Is finally ascertained to be, a tumbler of well iced in a hot day. The above comforting beverage of the very best quality, with a variety of choice Syrups, always on hand.
Also, Kocchelles, Soda and Seidlitz Powders, Mead, &c., at
A. BLODGETT'S.
Ladies and Gentlemen invited to call! 26

THE subscriber has just received a large addition to his extensive stock of Gent's Thin Boots and Ladies' Shoes, which he is selling at remarkably low prices.
D. F. McGILVRAY.

STRAY MARE.
CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 3d day of July, a Black Mare marked with a star in the forehead. Mare is pretty fair, supposed to be old enough to be married. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Palmer, July 14th, 1846. 26-28.

LADIES' GLOVES & HOSIERY.
A FULL assortment at low prices, at
McGILVRAY'S.

A FEW pieces more of those Black German Cloth, which have given so good satisfaction, just received and for sale at the depot store.
D. F. McGILVRAY.

STANTON'S INTERNAL REMEDY.
HUNT'S LINIMENT.
IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
The Infallible Remedy
For Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Stiff Throat and Quinsy, Swellings, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Sall Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frost-bitten Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE
In curing the most severe cases of the different diseases above named,—and the high encomiums that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the THE AFFLICTED
to resort at once to the

ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.
A YEAR has scarcely elapsed since I first introduced to the notice of the public, this WONDERFUL REMEDY, and in that short space of time, it has acquired a reputation that ranks it amongst medicines as a great External Remedy, the first and best. It has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty and many citizens of influence and wealth have united in recommending it to the Public's use, as a medicine that can be safely resorted to for speedy relief. The high character already attained by this popular medicine, has induced some base and evil minded persons to palm off a counterfeit as the genuine; and no doubt the country will be flooded with a spurious Hunt's Liniment. Be careful and examine well before you buy, and see you get
STANTON'S INTERNAL REMEDY,
Called HUNT'S LINIMENT.

See that each bottle has my name blown upon it, and that it is accompanied with directions, and with a fac simile of my signature on the second page; otherwise you will be cheated with an article that will injure instead of benefit you.

The low price at which it is sold enables every one, even the poorest to be benefited by this excellent remedy. It is unfortunately the case that the working classes, from exposure, are more subject than the idle and rich, to those very infirmities which it is intended to cure, yet the exorbitant price usually asked for remedies of the like nature (one dollar per bottle) robs the needy of their use.

Thousands are now suffering the most intense agony, arising from maimed limbs, distortions of the same, inveterate rheumatism; many of them, perhaps have already given up, in despair all attempts to obtain relief, after repeated and unsuccessful trials—but let not such feelings of despair be entertained—try HUNT'S LINIMENT, it has done wonders, as may be seen by reading the several cases reported in the pamphlets which are to be had of every agent. Try it and despair not. But should you through carelessness or incredulity neglect to seek for relief in its proper application, either for yourself or your friends, then let the blame be upon yourself only, for Providence has now placed within your reach a safe and certain remedy, which has already afforded relief to thousands, and whose healing properties are uncontested.

Geo. E. Stanton.
Sing Sing, Dec. 17, 1845.
AGENTS.—G. W. Callender, East Longmeadow; Samuel Leach, Wilbraham; Shaw & Chapman, So. Wilbraham; Norcross & Converse, Monson; J. C. Forrester & Co. Wales; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; D. F. McGilvray & Co. Palmer Depot.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
HAMPDEN SS.
IN INSOLVENCY,
Before E. D. BEACH, Esquire Master in Chancery
In the matter of Hosea Reardon Jr., of Palmer, in said county insolvent debtor.

To Roswell Ruggles assignee in said case. You are hereby directed to call the third meeting of the creditors of the said Reardon to be held at the office of the subscriber, in said Springfield on Tuesday the 21st day of July instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to publish notice thereof on 10 different days in the newspaper called Palmer Sentinel, printed at Palmer; at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims. And you are further directed to make return at said meeting of this order with your doings herein.

Witness my hand, this fourth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty six.
E. D. BEACH, Master in Chancery.
A true copy of the original order.
Attest, ROSWELL RUGGLES Assignee.

RUNAWAY
FROM the Subscriber on the 25th of June last
Dexter Barton, 13 years of age. He was indentured to me as an apprentice till 21 years of age. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.
Palmer, July 1st, 1846. (25-28)
HARDING HUNT.

NOTICE.
THIS certifies that I have given my son Frank, in Shaw, his time, and shall not pay any debts of his contracting from this date, nor exact any of his earnings.
Palmer, July 2d, 1846. 25-11.
GARDNER SHAW.

REMOVAL.
C. TORREY, Counsellor at Law.
HAS removed to A. N. Dewey's new building, South of the Rail Road.
OFFICE, up stairs, opposite Sentinel office
C. T. is a Counsellor at Law, and takes Depositions, and the Acknowledgment of Deeds in Massachusetts, for use and record in New Hampshire.
Palmer Depot, July 1, 1846. tf 25

B. B. WHITTEMORE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE—Nearly opposite the Post Office,
24th PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

GEORGE H. HUDSON & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN ALL THE VARIETIES OF
English, German, French and American
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, & Vesting.

—ALSO—
In ready made clothing, and Gent's furnishing goods, at the
Merchants' Exchange Clothing Establishment,
WARE VILLAGE, MASS. 13

J. D. BARBER,
Fashionable Tailor,
PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Garmets made in the best style and warranted to fit.
Particular attention is paid to cutting where the Garment is to be made out of the shop.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 12, 1846.

A. BLODGETT,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
3 DOORS WEST OF THE PALMER HOTEL,
North side of the Railroad,
PALMER DEPOT, MASS.
Watches and Clocks of all kinds carefully repaired and warranted.

JUST RECEIVED FROM
DR. S. O. RICHARDSON,
a supply of his noted
Sherry Wine Bitters.

In Bottles and papers, of the efficacy of which numerous "certificates" can be exhibited.
20-2m A. ALLEN.

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS
WARE, Paper Hangings, Featherbeds, Carpeting, and all kinds of Furnishing Goods, selling cheap at
McGILVRAY'S.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for the liberality with which they have continued to patronize his establishment, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to large invoices of Rich and seasonable

Dry Goods,

Which he is this week receiving from the N. York and Boston Markets, which having been bought at the low prices which prevail late in the business season, can and will be sold at less prices than Goods bought early can possibly be afforded. Among them may be found

Cashmere, Broche, Stradilla, BERAGE AND BALZORINE SHAWLS, together with Scarfs, Cravats, Long Shawls, &c., &c., "too numerous to particularize."

New Styles Organdie Gingham, Muslins, and Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Gingham Lawns, Plaid Gingham, Berages, Balzorines, Repped Cashmeres, Silks, Mous de Laines, Graduated Robes, White Embroidered and Colored, Alpines, Alpaccas, Silk and Cotton Warp, Fancy and Mourning Prints, with every other variety of new and desirable

DRESS GOODS!

German, French, English and American Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Colors, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings in great variety of color, quality and price; Gainsboroughs, Bro. Linens, Linen Drills, Indigo Checks, Denims, Lastings, Croton Castings, Crodingtons, Merino Cassimeres, Blue Drills, Molekins, Corduroy, &c., &c.,

FOR MEN AND BOYS SUMMER WEAR.
Lace Striped, Checked and Plain Muslins, Barred, Striped and Corded Cambrics, Swiss Mulls and Muslins, Scotch and India Cambrics, Striped, Plaid and Embroidered Curtain Muslins, Crimped Dimity, &c., in the way of

WHITE GOODS.

Carpetings in good variety of style and quality—Bro. and Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Burlaps, Table Linen, Birds Eye, Russia and Scotch Diapers, Crash, Napkins, Looking Glasses, and a lot of the best pure White Live Geese Feathers, ever offered in this market, in the way of

FURNISHING GOODS.

Ladies will find a new assortment of Bonnets, of the Latest and Best styles, just received from New York, of Florence, English Pedal, Birds Eye, Lace and Neapolitan, with trimmings to match.

Gentlemen will find

An extensive assortment of Fashionable Hats from the manufactories of Paris, Florence, New York and Boston, which with a good stock of Caps, Cravats, Bosoms and Collars, ready made Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Goat Downings, &c., will be offered them at prices which cannot fail to make them ready purchasers.

I KEEP FOR CARPENTERS

An assortment of Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Bench Screws, Plane Handles, Saw Handles, Saws, Framing and Firmer Chisels, Gouges, Dividers, Compasses, Calipers, Pincers, Files, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets, Hand Axes, Broad Axes, Adzes, and a larger and better stock of

HARD-WARE GENERALLY,

than can be found at any other store in this vicinity. A large variety of
STONE WARE,
from one of the best Potteries in the Union, with a very general assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Earthen Ware,

at the lowest market prices.
BUILDING MATERIALS,
As Nails of first rate quality, Glass in good variety of size and quality, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Door Handles and Locks, Butts and Screws, &c., always on hand.

WOODEN WARE.

Alexander's Cheese Presses, Ruggles' Nourse & Mason's Patent Churns, Cowls' do., Willow Wagons and Cradles, Tubs and Pails, Butter Firkins and Molasses' Kegs, Clothes Pins, Washboards and Mortars with Pestles.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Fresh from one of the best importing Houses in the city of Boston, in all the variety needed in a country town, on as reasonable terms as can be bought in Springfield or Worcester, with a very general assortment of
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,
Toys, Fancy articles and notions of all kinds.

White Lead,

Of various qualities not to be undersold by any one. A small lot of pure Old Dutch Linseed Oil, Whiting, Paris White, French Yellow, Paris Green, Ground Verdigris, Paint and White Wash Brushes, and every other article in the Painter's "line."

A Heavy Stock of Paper Hangings
In great variety, of color design and quality, consisting of more than 1000 Rolls, which have been bought of the maker on so favorable terms that I do not hesitate to say that I can sell the same quality at a less price than any other trader in this vicinity.

Pittsfield Lime as usual of prime quality.
I am receiving from a first rate FLOURING MILL, twice a week, a superior article of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest market price. In my

May be found Porto Rico, Trinidad, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, and New Iberia Molasses; Porto Rico, New Orleans, Havana, Sugar House; E. B. and Philadelphia Double Refined, Loaf Crushed, Powdered and Single Refined Loaf Sugars; Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Pow-chong and Sou-chong Teas; Old Java, Manila, Brazil and Ground Coffee; Cod Fish, New Conn. River Shad in half and quarter Barrels, Mackerel in Barrels, half and quarter bbls. a nd Kitts, Sword Fish in bbls. halves and qrs., Salmon in bbls. and Kitts, Herring in Boxes, Smoked Beef, Lamb, Hams, Dried and Smoked Halibut, Tobacco of the most approved kinds; Lorillard's Scotch and Mac-bey Snuff;

200 Bushels North River Corn;
200 Bags Dairy Salt;
30 Barrels fine Am. do.;
50 Sacks "Worthington's" Liverpool do.;
25 " " Western Ground do.;
100 Bush. Turks Island do.;
100 " " coarse fine American do.;
2000 lbs. Nova Scotia Grindstones,
Besides an innumerable variety of other articles in this line, always ready for the inspection of customers. Without claiming a larger portion of "Business Facilities," than can possibly fall to the share of one man, I will say in a word—that my Goods will be offered at prices which cannot be undersold.

ABNER ALLEN.
Palmer Depot May 28, 1846.

POETRY.

For the Sentinel.

The following piece of poetry was handed us by a friend. It was written in 1832, by Mr. R. H. LONGLEY, who lately committed suicide in the Worcester Insane Hospital. It was among the first of his productions, and shows clearly that he had an extraordinary mind. He bid fair to be a bright star in the galaxy of literary writers—but, alas! who can tell what a day will bring forth. It is headed

The Judgment.

When the last trumpet shall sound,
And the dead shall awake;
When the skies shall resound,
And all nature shall quake;
When the Judge shall appear,
And bright legions attend;
When his glory is near,
And with shouts shall descend;

When the righteous arise
At the call of their God,
Meet their Judge in the skies,
Millions burst from the sod;
When the wicked shall sleep,
And await their last doom;
When God, justice will keep,
Till they rise from the tomb;

When again the dread sound,
Rends the vault of the sky,
When shall start from the ground,
Countless millions on high;
When fierce rivers of wrath,
Are beginning to roll,
In destruction's dread path,
On the sin-hardened soul;

When the sun shall grow pale,
And stars fall from their place;
When dark gloom shall prevail,
And night gather apace;
When death broods o'er the flood,
The moon loses her light;
When skies turned to red blood,
And extinguished in night;

When the rivers shall fall,
And the valleys shall quake;
When the forests shall wail,
And tall cedars shall break;
When dire earthquakes shall heave,
Shake the earth and the sea;
When earth's centre shall cleave,
And tree snite against tree;

And when Bashan's proud oaks,
Bow their heads to the ground,
With loud thundering strokes,
As again they rebound;
When the rocks from the hills,
Heaving upwards shall start;
When the loud murr'ing rills,
From the earth shall depart;

When the whirlwinds shall rush,
From God's potent hand;
When new fountains shall gush,
And sweep death o'er the land;
When the planets shall start,
Bright no longer they fly;
When swift comets shall dart,
Their fierce way thro' the sky;

When the ocean shall boil,
And the sea shall ferment;
When the deep shall recoil,
With loud murmurs be rent;
When proud navies shall bend,
Their tall masts to the wave;
When huge surges shall read,
And exult o'er the brave;

When shall crumble to earth,
The proud structure of faue;
When the houses of mirth,
Shall be wrapped in a flame;
When the caverns shall groan,
And earth stand in amaze;
When her fabric shall moan,
And volcanoes shall blaze;

When loud thunders shall peal,
And red lightnings shall flash;
When the fountains shall reel,
And the mountains shall crash;
When the world is on fire,
And creation shall melt;
When God comes in his ire,
And his presence is felt;

Then, the slave shall be free,
And no longer oppress'd;
Shall no more bow the knee,
From earth's labors shall rest;
Then earth's tenants shall change,
In the twinkling of eye,
Mounting upwards shall range,
With the millions on high;

Then, God's throne will be set,
And the Lamb robed in white,
While around him are met,
Holy angels of light;
Then, the universe stands,
Held in breathless suspense;
Bound with Satan's strong bands,
Or with Christ for defence;

Then, the Judge will unfold,
The black pages of death;
Then, the Infidel bold,
At the blast of his breath,
With all scorners shall quail,
While dismay's darkest gloom,
Shall upon them prevail,
As they wait their last doom;

Then, the Judge from his throne,
Who on Cavalry bled,
Who once died to atone,
Who first rose from the dead;
In stern Justice will speak,
To his foes, who on earth,
His face would not seek,
Spent their days in vain mirth.

You have scorned my reproof,
Have not heeded my calls,
You have stood far aloof,
From Zion's blest walls;
I'll now mock at your fear,
From my presence depart,
Eternity will hear,
The pangs of your heart.

Then, fierce rivers of wrath,
Are beginning to roll,

In destruction's dread path,
On the sin-hardened soul.
They are driven down to hell,
Hope can never reach there,
They forever must dwell
With the fiends of despair.

To his friends who believed,
Who repented of sin,
Who had not been deceived,
Who had honored his name;
Come ye blest of the Lord,
Come receive crowns of gold,
A Heavenly reward,
From foundations of old.

Then all those who have trod,
Pure religion's bright way;
Who've remembered their God,
Shall then hail the blest day;
While his praises they sing,
From all trouble they rest,
Heaven's arches shall ring,
With the songs of the blest.

THE EQUESTRIAN.

From the Young Lady's Equestrian Manual.

RIDING ON HORSEBACK.

A Few Hints for the Ladies.

(Continued.)

Personal Equipments.

In the selection of these, a lady has a fair opportunity for the proper display of a refined and judicious taste. All that is gaudy, needless, or even elaborate, is vulgar. Perfect simplicity, indeed, as regards, not only her own costume, but "the trappings of her palfrey," is expected, at the present day, by every well-bred female equestrian.

The habit should fit the bust, without a crease; but, beneath the waist, it ought to be not only long, but somewhat full and flowing. Its color should be dark as possible, without being positively black.

The hair should be plaited; or, if otherwise dressed, so arranged and secured, that it may not be blown into the rider's eyes; nor, from exercise, or the effect of humid weather, be liable to be so discomposed, as to become embarrassing.

To ride in a bonnet is far from judicious. A hat, or neat undress military cap is indispensable to the female equestrian. It should be secured most carefully to the head; for, the loss of it would not be merely inconvenient, but perhaps dangerous, from the startling effect which its fall might produce on the sensitive temperament of the horse.

A veil is the reverse of objectionable, provided it be of moderate length, and safely tied to the hat or cap; which, it is proper to state, should have no other ornament or appendage.

The whip should be exquisitely neat and highly finished; but with little, if any decoration.

Mounting.

On approaching a horse, the skirt of the habit should be gracefully gathered up, and the whip be carried in the right hand.

It is the gentleman's duty, when the rider approaches, to gather up the reins in his left hand, smoothly and evenly, the curb rein between, and somewhat tighter than the bridle, properly dividing them with his forefinger. The lady advancing on the near side of the horse, to the saddle, receives them a little more forward than to the point of the horse's shoulder, with her right hand, which still retains and passes the whip over the saddle to the off or right side. On taking the bridle in this manner, her forefinger is placed between the reins; the groom then removes his hand, and the lady draws her own back, suffering the reins to glide gently and evenly through her fingers, until she reaches the near crutch of the saddle, which she takes with her right hand, still holding the whip and reins, and places herself close to the near side of the horse, with the back now almost turned towards him. The groom now quits his former post, and prepares to assist her to mount.

The horse being thus left to the lady's government, it is proper, that in passing her hand through the reins, she should not have suffered them to become so loose as to prevent her, when her hand is on the crutch, from having a light, but steady bearing on the bit, and thus keeping the horse to his position during the process of mounting. She next places her left foot firmly in the right hand of the groom, or gentleman in attendance, who stoops to receive it. The lady then puts her left hand on his right shoulder; and straightening her left knee, bears her weight on the assistant's hand; which he gradually raises (rising himself, at the same time) until she is seated on the saddle. During her elevation, she steadies, and even, if necessary, partly assists herself towards the saddle by her hands; one of which, it will be recollected, is placed on the crutch and the other on her assistant's shoulder. It is important that she should keep her foot and her knee straight.

If these directions be well attended to, she will find herself raised to her saddle with but a trifling exertion, either, on her own part, or that of the assistant.

The Reins.

The right hand is removed from the crutch of the saddle, the reins are separated, and one is held in each hand, passing

up between the third and fourth fingers, the ends being brought over the fore fingers, and held in their places by closing the thumbs upon them, and shutting the hands; these should be on a level with each other, at a little distance apart, three inches from the body, or thereabouts, with the knuckles of the little finger in a line with the elbow. By slightly advancing the hands, or even relaxing the hold of the reins, the horse, if well trained will go forward. The left hand is raised to turn in an opposite direction. By slightly raising and approaching both hands towards the body, the horse may be made to stop. When either rein is acted on to turn the horse, the other should be a little slackened, or the hand which holds it a little relaxed.

The Seat and Balance.

The body should always be in a situation, as well to preserve the balance, as to maintain the seat.

One of the most common errors committed by ladies on horseback, who have not been properly taught to ride is hanging by the near crutch, so that, instead of being gracefully seated in the centre of the saddle, with the head in its proper situation, and the shoulders even, the body is inclined to the left, the head is brought to the right by an inelegant bend of the neck, the right shoulder is elevated, and the left depressed.

To correct these and similar faults, is important. All the rider's movements should harmonize with the paces of the animal; her position should be at once easy to herself and to her horse; and all calculated to ensure her own safety and give her perfect command over the animal. If she sits in a careless, ungraceful manner, the action of her horse will be the reverse of elegant. A lady seldom appears to greater advantage than when mounted on a fine horse, if her deportment be graceful, and her position correspond with his paces and attitudes; but the reverse is the case, if, instead of acting with, and influencing the movements of the horse, she appear to be tossed to and fro, and overcome by them.

Soothings.

The voice, the hand, and the whole body, may be employed to soothe and encourage. High mettled or fretful horses, it is often necessary to soothe, and timid ones to encourage. A spirited animal is frequently impatient when first mounted, or, if a horse or a carriage pass him at a quick rate; and some horses are even so ardent and animated, as to be unpleasant to ride when with others. In either of these cases, the rider should endeavor to soothe her horse, by speaking to him in a calm, gentle tone. She should suffer the whip to be as motionless as possible, and take even more than usual care that its lash does not touch the flank. Her seat should be easy, and her bridle-hand steady. The perfection of soothing consists in the rider's sitting so still and entirely easy, as not to add in the least to the horse's animation; at the same time being on her guard, so as to be able to effect any of her defences in an instant, should occasion render them needful.

Corrections.

Ladies certainly ought not to ride horses which require extraordinary correction. For numerous reasons, which must occur to our readers, a lady should never be seen in the act of positively flogging her steed; such a sight would destroy every previous idea that had been formed of her grace and gentleness. Moderate corrections are, however, sometimes necessary and the fair rider should make no scruple of having recourse to them when absolutely needful, but not otherwise. Astley, in his work on the management of the horse, and very properly recommending all quarrels between the steed and his riders to be avoided, observes that too much indulgence may induce the horse to consider "that you are afraid of him; and, our author adds, "if he should once think you are really so, you will find he will exercise every means to convince you that he considers himself your master, and instead of acknowledging, by implicit obedience that you are his."

Vices.

Some horses are addicted to a very troublesome and vicious habit of turning round suddenly;—we do not here allude to shyness, but restiveness, without exhibiting any previous symptom of their intention. A horse soon ascertains that the left is weaker than the right, and, consequently, less able to oppose him; he, therefore, turns on the off side, and with such force and suddenness, that it is almost impossible, even if the rider be prepared for the attack, to prevent him.

In this case it would be unwise to make the attempt; the rider would be foiled, and the horse become encouraged, by his success in the struggle, to make similar endeavors to have his own way, or dismount his rider. The better plan is, instead of endeavoring to prevent him from turning, with the left hand, to pull sharply with the right, until his head has made a complete circle, and he finds to his astonishment that he is precisely in the same place from which he started.

(Concluded in our next.)

UNRIVALLED FAMILY MEDICINE.

Norman's Peruvian Bitters: or VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR.

A mild and sure remedy for all diseases arising from a deranged or unhealthy condition of the stomach and digestive organs—such as dyspepsia or indigestion, jaundice, sour stomach, headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, diarrhoea, dysentery, flatulence, morning sickness, pains in the side, back or limbs, drowsiness after eating, an under determination of blood to the head, faintness, piles, liver complaint, and general debility.

The Peruvian Bitters are likewise particularly calculated for females, to remove obstructions and restore nature in a sure and salutary manner; and also for curing the various kinds of humor which affect the body externally. Their operation is mild, but effectual, causing no griping, or disagreeable feeling; they stimulate the vessels of the intestines, whereby they cleanse the whole alimentary canal and remove from the stomach and bowels the various impurities which are constantly collecting around them—they most effectually cleanse, purify, and promote a fresh and brisk circulation of the blood; remove the diseased and languid organs of the system, bring nature into its legitimate channel, and restore health and cheerfulness to the desponding invalid.

One great advantage that the Peruvian Bitters have over any other remedy yet discovered, in the above complaints, is, that in restoring every function to its proper order, they do not reduce the system, so that tonics are required, but may be taken with perfect safety at any time, without particular attention to diet or exercise, as they aid the stomach in digesting its food, and enable the patient to prosecute his ordinary business with renewed energy.

Orders for the Peruvian Bitters in any quantity, addressed to A. BLODGETT, Palmer Depot, will be promptly attended to.

For sale also, by H. G. Hale, Thorndike; E. Bond, Boudville; A. Shumway, Three Rivers; Wm. Sigourney, Wilbraham; No. Village; R. R. Wright, Wilbraham; Wm. N. Packard, Northboro; Converse, Monson; Wm. Olmsted & Co. No. Factory, and Hale & Olmsted, No. Factory, Monson; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; A. Blair, Warren; H. M. Bolton, Stafford (Furnace Village). 22

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Palmer Depot, July 1st, 1846.

Andrews Mrs R
Amidon Dexter
Brown Samuel W
Burleigh C C
Barnes Page
Bond Julia A
Burley Joseph
Carter Luther P
Cotton Alonzo
Clark Horace
Dick Frances
Dunbar John W
Dexter E W
Fisk Amanda
Fay Mary
Holmes Cyrus
Hatch Guy
Hamlin Charles
Hedding Henry
Jewett Henry
King Robert

N.B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say *Advertised*.

JOHN BOWLES, P.M.

GEORGE H. HUDSON & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN ALL THE VARIETIES OF

English, German, French and American

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, & Vesting.

—ALSO—

In ready made clothing, and Gents' furnishing goods, at the

Merchants' Exchange Clothing Establishment,

WARE VILLAGE, MASS. 13

J. D. BARBER,

Fashionable Tailor,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Garments made in the best style and warranted to fit.

Particular attention is paid to cutting where the Garment is to be made out of the shop.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 15, 1846.

A. BLODGETT,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

3 DOORS WEST OF THE PALMER HOTEL,

North side of the Railroad,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Watches and Clocks of all kinds carefully repaired and warranted.

JUST RECEIVED FROM

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON,

a supply of his noted

Sherry Wine Bitters,

in Bottles and papers, of the efficacy of which numerous "certificates" can be exhibited.

29-2a A. ALLEN.

To Builders

AND OTHERS!!

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber at the Albany price, with the addition of freight. Purchasers are invited to call and learn prices and examine quality before purchasing. The Lumber Yard is near the depot store.

N.B. A large lot of Yellow and White Pine, and Spruce Flooring, all ready for laying on hand.

D. F. MCGILVRAY.

Hats!! Hats!!

SOME beautiful style Drab and Black Hats, now offered for sale at

MCGILVRAY'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons visiting this place are particularly invited to call and see my splendid stock of Goods, which is made of the most select and most important article to the largest and most desirable article, which is kept for sale in almost any establishment. Goods warranted to be what they are represented.

D. F. MCGILVRAY.

Paints, Oils & Glass.

ARE now selling at such prices at the depot store, that all who wish to purchase need not think of purchasing cheaper, at any place in the county.

D. F. MCGILVRAY.

GINGHAMS & LAWNS.

SPLENDID styles selling at a great discount, at

MCGILVRAY'S.

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS

WARE, Paper Hangings, Feathers, Carpets, and all kinds of Furnishing Goods, selling cheap at

MCGILVRAY'S.

Summer Goods.

SELLING off at great bargains, at the depot store to make room for Fall Goods.

D. F. MCGILVRAY.

THE subscriber has just received a large addition to his extensive stock of Gents' Thin Boots and Ladies' Shoes, which he is selling at remarkably low prices.

D. F. MCGILVRAY.

STRAJ MARE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of July, a Black Mare marked with a star in the forehead. Mare is pretty fair, supposed to be old enough to be married. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL D. SHAW.

Palmer, July 14th, 1846. 35-3c.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT!

FROM 375 Bowery New York, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint and Bleeding at the Lungs.

Read the following certificates.

New York, March 6, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—I am now connected with the Democratic Advocate, Williamsburg, and am happy publicly to state, for the information of every body, the wonderful effects of your TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, 375 Bowery, on myself. About five years since, all my acquaintances about me pronounced me to be past all hope of cure from fixed consumption, which seemed to mark me as a sure victim. I had a violent cough, for six months almost incessant, preventing me from sleeping more than half an hour at a time. I had profuse night sweats, violent pain in the side and chest, expectorated largely, was greatly exhausted, and refused almost to take food. I commenced using this medicine, and in three days I felt sure of being cured. I was so much relieved by it. In my case it acted like a perfect charm. I am entirely well, and I have recommended it to hundreds since, and cheerfully do advise most sincerely all persons affected with consumption by all means to use steadily Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, 375 Bowery, and, my word for it, they will be cured. I can be seen and referred to at any time, at the office of the Democratic Advocate, Wilmington, L. I.

Yours truly, A. N. CHAPIN.

Extract, dated Orange, N. J. March 1, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—About five years since I was taken with spitting of blood, with cough. The blood was bright red color. I had two attacks, and I was cured entirely by one bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, of 375 Bowery.

(Signed) ISAAC P. BALDWIN.

Sworn to before me, the 1st day of March, 1845.

H. C. TOWSER, Com. of Deeds.

Honesdale, Penn., April 22, 1845.

Dear Doctor.—This is to certify that I have been afflicted for a number of years with a disease of the lungs, which had reduced me to the verge of the grave. All medical aid proved unavailing, and owing to the weakness of my constitution, which age had materially impaired, not that I could no longer battle the disease. At this time I was recommended to try Dr. Taylor's Genuine Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. I did so, and by its efficacy can with safety say, I have been almost restored to health, as much so as the infirmities of old age would permit. All those who are afflicted with this disease, and who have tried all other remedies, I urge to try this sovereign remedy. This certificate can be relied upon, and comes from one of the oldest inhabitants of this town.

JOHN GARRET.

The above certificate we have the pleasure to send you, with permission to publish.

Yours truly, J. & N. SNYDER.

N.B.—Price reduced. Large bottles, \$1.50; small bottles, \$1.00.

Agents, D. F. McGilvray & Co., Palmer Depot; George Nye, Belchertown; W. N. Packard, Monson.

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KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THIS remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates worms of every sort, from children and adults.

It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strongest adult. There is no mercury or mineral in it. Mercury is the basis of most worm remedies, and the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease.

So never use lozenges, but rely upon this. Every person will be convinced on one trial, that it is the most perfect cure ever invented.

The immense sale that this vermifuge has, is a sure test of its value and the estimation in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish a volume of certificates that have been given for this article, and the users of it are requested to spread the name to all persons whom they think may be benefited by it.

We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy.

Remember and ask for Kolmstock's Vermifuge; the one that has become known to you through the advertisement should be used in justice to the proprietors.

STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost every year with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with this complaint.

Sold by COMSTOCK & ROSS, 19 Tremont Row, Boston;—also, by ALDER ALLEN, Palmer Depot.

Cured of Piles.

For five years I was afflicted with what the doctors and physicians called the Itching Piles. I had applied to several physicians, and used many medicines without any relief, till I used the Hay & Linnings which I purchased of COMSTOCK & ROSS, No. 19 Tremont Row, which cured me before I had used all of one bottle. I was greatly relieved upon the first one or two applications. Most seriously do I urge upon the afflicted to use this remedy before all others. No object entirely in making my case public, is hoping I may benefit the afflicted sufferer.

EBERT THOMPSON, No. 4 Alston st.

Sold by Alder Allen, Palmer Depot.

Connell's Magical Pain Extractor.

The great healing salve—it seems hardly worth while that we should add our testimony to the overwhelming mass that has already been procured by that remarkable burn specific called Connell's Magical Pain Extractor—but we might as well say it exceeds any thing we ever heard of for the rapid and thorough cure of the following complaints, which have been tested in this city, viz. burns, scalds, tender and sore feet, chilblains, wounds and old sores, bruises and cold in wounds, inflammation, salt rheum, rheumatism, erysipelas, sore eyes and eruptions, eruptions and scrofula, chaps, and piles in their worst form. No family should be without this wonderful salve. Sold genuine at 19 Tremont Row, Boston. Sold by Alder Allen, Palmer Depot.

Sarsaparilla.

Comstock & Co's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of scrofula, chronic rheumatism, general debility, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, eruptions of the skin, tetter, pimples on the face, mercurial and syphilitic diseases, bilious from impure habits of the body, ulcerations of the throat, pains and swellings of the bones, liver affections, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, exposure and imprudence of life, excessive use of mercury. The Sarsaparilla can be depended upon as being as good as any other in this country or Europe. This pure extract is put up in large or larger bottles as any sold for one dollar, or the unprecedented low price of 50 cents per bottle, or \$4 per dozen. Sold by Comstock & Ross, 19 Tremont Row, Boston. Sold by Alder Allen, Palmer Depot.

21-3m.

The Naples Hair Dye.

Is warranted to impart to the hair a jet black, without either affecting its softness or strength, or without staining or in any way injuring the skin. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, and has no deleterious effects on the health, as is attested by the experience of those in the city who have used it.

An apprehension of its possessing injurious qualities has induced some persons to purchase a cheap preparation which so much resembles the genuine, and thus to injure their personal appearance. Sold at 19 Tremont Row, Boston. Sold by Alder Allen, Palmer Depot.

Depot Cabinet Warehouse.

THE subscriber would inform his patrons that he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Cabinet Ware, and would invite all those about to purchase any article in his line to call and examine his assortment. Among which are the following—

Grecian, Work, Card, Centre & Dining

Tables; Work, Wash and Light Stands; Grecian, French and Common Bureaus; French and Common Bedsteads; Grecian, Case and Wood seat Chairs, &c., &c. His Furniture is of the best

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP,

and his prices will be found to be as low as at any other establishment in the county. Call and examine and satisfy yourselves.

Thankful for the liberal patronage with which he has thus far been favored, would solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B. All kinds of Job Work done at short notice.

A. H. LONGLEY.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 13, 1845.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.